Polynomial Factoring solution (version 680)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 12x + 60 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(1)(60)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{144 - 240}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-96}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 6}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}i}{2}$$

$$x = 6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of 6+7i and 3-2i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(6+7i) \cdot (3-2i)$$

$$18-12i+21i-14i^{2}$$

$$18-12i+21i+14$$

$$18+14-12i+21i$$

$$32+9i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 - 6x - 72$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-3).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-3)(x^2+10x+24)$$

$$f(x) = (x-3)(x+6)(x+4)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+2) \cdot (x-2)^2 \cdot (x-5)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

